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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to mblication wish to have rejected articles returned they

The Lonely Figure at Albany. The pleasing generalities of Governor HUGHES's inaugural are pleasing because they cover without disguising an important fact which is recognized by himself and by everybody else, but which, we dare say, may not be stated by him-

tional proprieties. He begins business solvent. He stands debt free before his fellow citizens.

self without some offence to the conven-

That is to say, for the first time in many years a new Governor of New York enters upon the duties of the office as the representative of nothing save his own personal convictions and intentions and his own personal sense of obligation to the people whose sworn servant he is to be. He stands absolutely alone as he faces his masters and the job to which they have assigned him. Perhaps never before in the history of the State has the inauguration ceremony been characterized by so conspicuous and entire an absence of the political creditor, syndicated or individual, organized or sporadic, boss or grafter. Not one creditor was visible at Albany yesterday.

This respectable loneliness, this admirable isolation, was the main feature of the occasion, and yet Governor HUGHES could not directly call attention to it. He was obliged under the circumstances to resort to the commonplaces of inaugural rhetoric. That need not prevent us from stating a truth that is anything but commonplace.

Not a single political creditor! The Governor need not give a thought to the sordid considerations and the filthy rivalries and the despicable persons and their wretched little intrigues that for years have constituted so large a part of what is called Republican politics in the Empire State. He owes no more to. any existing State machine than he does, to the old Albany Regency.

But as to Washington? Well, a citizen of New York, Mr. Root, came on and delivered a powerful speech denouncing Mr. HUGHES'S competitor. Mr. ROOSE-VELT, another citizen of New York, sent his good wishes by Mr. Root. This was magnanimous, in view of the possibility that the defeat of Mr. HUGHES and the election of Mr. HEARST might have made Mr. ROOSEVELT even more important a personage than he was or is in the political sense. But Mr. HUGHES, we guess, would have been elected anyway. At all events no valid claim is held against him in the District of Columbia. He is the political creature obody there. And he owes no more to the Administration at Washington than he does to the Administration at Monte

The Situation in Cuba.

The Cuban situation is both delicate and complex. Yet the position of the United States has been at all times entirely clear, and is so to-day. Intervention came in accordance with a treaty agreement by which the Cuban Government consented to our exercise of the right to intervene for clearly and carefully stated purposes. These are the preservation of Cuban independence and the maintenance of a government adequate for the discharge of the duties and the obligations devolving upon it. The phrase "maintenance of a government" is open to only one interpretation. It means the maintenance of a Cuban Government and supplements its associated phrase, "the preservation of Cuban independence." This central fact should be kept in mind in every consideration of the Cuban question. Our good faith as a nation is bound up in it.

More or less clearly defined plans are on foot to force a situation out of which there is no escape except through annexation or a definite protectorate. Recent reports of an alarming character are the signs of this movement. It is impossible at present to measure in any way the real force of the enterprise. While Cuba is not properly to be included in the list of turbulent nations, her experience shows that she can easily be thrown into political convulsions and with almost equal ease can be made the scene of a disturbance that looks like an insurrection. In discussing their own affairs the Cubans make a clear distinction between what they call a "material peace" and what they know as a "moral peace." The recent insurrection came because the foundations of moral peace were

to maintain a material peace. Cuba is the victim of a deplorable sitcarned in the maintenance of a moral or the support of such an institution, are terrorized by a comparatively small group of greedy, self-seeking political this Court House Board reported, by camps. For this reason, primarily, the route to moral peace appears to lie along at Mulberry Bend Park, while the minthe avenue of a material peace estab- ority of the Commissioners favored ished by power and maintained by a the selection of the Stewart Building, show of armed force, and if necessary at the corner of Broadway and Chambers by the exercise of that force. The system is usually doubtful and is never commendable, as a system, although in some cases it has produced excellent results. It has worked very well in Mexico, but ill favored quarter of the city. So a has been a good deal of a failure in

been so often and so roundly denounced | convenient speed to select and locate a | there will be no more incitements to

as the Latin American system. It may site for the new court house," leaving be the best way and it may be the only way, but there are many who will regret it and many who will condemn it. During our earlier occupation there was organized a Rural Guard, or constabulary, numbering 3,000 men. The organization is a police force rather than an army. It is now proposed to increase this body to 10,000 men.

The Cuban budget for the current year includes an appropriation of practically \$2,000,000 for the Rural Guard, with its 3,000 men. The employment and maintenance of a force of 10,000 entails an enormous expenditure. Both as a policy and as a principle the measure can be regarded only as doubtful, and the necessity for such a course should be established beyond question before the final order is issued. Government by a 'President and an army" is an institution from which Latin America is striving earnestly to emancipate itself. It is surely a pity if we can find nothing better to set up in Cuba.

The present crop of alarmist stories and the activities of the annexationists need cause no serious alarm just now. There is little or nothing in the situation which indicates an immediate crisis. That there is danger, and even grave danger, in the future is undeniable. Our work in Cuba is to remove the danger, avoid the crisis and establish in the island a new Cuban Government which will give fair and reasonable promise of permanent and peaceful existence.

This may be a big job, but we have undertaken it and we must see it through. Moreover, the work must be done properly and thoroughly, whether it takes one year or ten years.

Acquitted With Honor. It now appears that the President is

not to blame for his failure to pot that Albemarle county turkey. Assuming that the returns from that illustrious incident are all in, we gather the following highly important particulars:

On the afternoon of December 29 Mr. ROOSEVELT took a pleasant jaunt of seven miles or so, covering the Blue Ridge foothills with characteristic agility and ease.

Arrived at Green Mountain he managed, with the assistance of DICK McDAN-IEL, his colored guide, to flush a whole flock of turkeys, which, however, escaped without losing a pinion of the smallest consequence.

Immediately the President ensconced himself in the nearest "blind," and then DICK McDANIEL, in his well known capacity as a turkey charmer, began to play upon his pipe-Pan luring the hamadryads from their grottoes-and soon a haughty gobbler pranced into the checkered woodland aisle. The President took a "rest," got a perfect bead, gnashed his teeth and pulled. The gobbler rose upon leisurely and sneering wing. The resident fired twice more "within fair range," but the contemptuous bird sailed heavily away, unscathed. The official report of the episode as-

sures us, and we recognize the force of the hypothesis, that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S "miss" was in every way honorable and in no manner disgraceful. The gobbler in question is described as "tough and hard," and it appears to be the fixed belief of the President's retinue that its feathers or rather quills were of such ancient and indurated quality as would turned the projectile of a Mau at pointblank range and never attracted the slightest attention on the part of the gobbler himself. The resident population are reported as saying that DICK McDaniel carries an old brass mounted army musket of the pattern of 1880 and that with the usual charge of a handful of No. 3 shot he would have picked that turkey clean at seventy-five yards. To this we give no serious notice. The question is not one of DICK MCDANIEL with his obsolete weapon and his Bœotian ways. The question is that of President ROOSEVELT, who carried modern arms and tackled the Virginia gobbler in strict observance of the square deal. Even though it be true, as gossip now has it, that the bird had been picketed with a string and that the President's first shot released it from bondage, we should still hold that the incident does equal credit

The Sleepy Court House Feard.

to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S head and heart.

The unsatisfactory condition of the County Court House has for years past been a matter of general knowledge and of public comment. The bad ventilation and foul atmosphere of the Court House have long been a menace to the health and the lives of the Judges, lawyers, jurors and litigants, and the vile air and filthy condition of the court rooms have killed some Judges, many lawyers and probably many jurors and litigants. While we have squandered and wasted millions of dollars in this city in nearly every other way no adequate provision has been made or has been really attempted to be made for the Judges and trial lawyers, litigants and witnesses who are compelled to frequent the alleged halls of justice.

At last, after many years of suffering, on May 6, 1903, the Legislature passed destroyed, and it succeeded because the an act providing for the appointment Government lacked the physical strength by the Mayor of five commissioners to be styled the Court House Board and whose duty it was to be "to pronation. The elements most deeply con- | ceed with all convenient speed to select and locate a site south of the southerly ace, and to which it is natural to look | line of Franklin street for a new court

Early in 1905, nearly two years later, a vote of three to two, in favor of a site street. The report in favor of the Mulberry Bend site was justly received with general disapproval, because it was inconvenient of access and in an new appeal was made to the Legislature Ecuador, Venezuela and Santo Domingo. | and the original act of 1903 was amended To many Americans there will come a by chapter 112 of the Laws of 1905, passed shock and a cause of offence if there is on March 30 of that year. This act carried out the present plan to establish removed the limitation as to locality of the law plainly does; and hereafter the in Cuba that political system consisting and provided that it should be the duty of a "President and an army" which has of the said board to "proceed with all town to do business in and live in. And

the choice of a site with no limitation House Board was required to report its selection to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and as often as that board rejected a site selected, the Court House Board was authorized again to select a site, until the location should be approved by the Board of Estimate.

The original Court House Board was appointed by Mayor Low, but vacancies have been filled by the present Mayor, and the commission is now made up of WILLIAM LANMAN BULL, a well known broker of this city and former president of the Stock Exchange; CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, formerly Secretary of the Treasury under President CLEVELAND; WILLIAM N. COHEN, a prominent lawyer in active practice and at one time a Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment: DAVID B. OGDEN, a well known real estate lawyer, and EDWARD M. GROUT, for years the Comptroller of this city. It is therefore no ordinary commission, being made up of men of ability somewhat conspicious in the community; and yet month after month

has passed, and nothing has been done. Last Friday the Mayor awoke and sent a letter to the Corporation Counsel calling his attention to the delay on the part of this Court House Board to select a site and requested Mr. ELLISON to take this matter up with a view to expediting it as far as possible.

It is not saying too much to assert that any capable body of well informed citizens, familiar with this city, could have selected a proper site for a new court house within one month after their appointment, if they had been duly impressed with their duty in the premises and with the urgency of the early discharge of such duty.

A few sites only are possible, and those sites are well known to our Judges and to the members of our bar. After the limitation as to locality had been removed by the Legislature on March 30. 1905, it became the imperative duty of this Court House Board to select a site before these gentlemen departed on their summer vacation in 1905. As it is, 1905 has passed, and 1906 has also passed, and the dilatory commission still lags with its report. How many millions will the delay cost the city in the rise in market value of the location selected? It would have been far better to have provided for the appointment of paid commissioners and to have paid them a large per diem allowance, than to have left this important and imperative duty to the prominent men to whom it has been intrusted.

Unfortunately, under the law the same Court House Board is required to proceed with the preparation of plans and specifications for the erection of the Court House after the site shall have been approved by the Board of Estimate. We say "unfortunately," because it is manifest that if the rate of progress be that which has obtained in the past it will be ten years before the foundation stone of a new court house will be laid, and a quarter of a century before any new court house shall have been completed. What is the explanation of this strange

delay? Why has this matter been allowed to lie dormant since March 30, 1905, especially in view of the earlier lucubrations of the original Court House Board of

The explanation attributed to Mr. GROUT, that the Commissioners have been considering the cost of the erection of the new court house, is unsatisfactory and idle, and it is no defence to the delay in selecting a proper site.

Prompt, efficient, decisive action should at once be taken or many more victims will be added to the death roll of those who have already perished in the pestilential atmosphere of the existing Court House.

Atlanta's Lesson.

The committee or jury of citizens charged with investigating the race riots in Atlanta last September has made a presentment which is characterized by sober second thought and independent judgment. It would not have been possible when the public mind was superheated by unconscionable appeals to racial prejudice and the mob had over-Acquitted with honor? Well, why not! borne civil authority.

The committee reports that twelve persons, including two negro women, were killed, and seventy others were wounded. Two of the dead were white men and ten of the injured were white. The bill for relief of the wounded and their families was \$5,363, the city contributing \$1,000. Some of the injured are disfigured for life and others permanently disabled. But that is not all. The aroused and public spirited jurors say in their report:

. " The crimes of the mob included robbery as well as murder. In a number of cases the property of innocent and unoffending people was taken. Furniture was destroyed, small shops were looted. windows were smashed and money was taken from small hoards. In the commission of crime men and women alike were treated with unspeakable

brutality. Nor is the money cost liquidated by private and municipal contribution. Most of the dead left widows and children who must be supported for some time by the taxpayers. Nor does the damage end there. "As a result, of the riots," says the committee, "good citizens have been driven away." White or black? Black, of course; and their labor was valuable to Atlanta, not to speak of the moral influence they spread among their less desirable neighbors. But there is still something to record perhaps more significant and impressive: "It is clear," says the citizens committee, "that several murderers or would-be murderers are at large in this

community." Race rioting does not pay, even when the killed and maimed are Americans and their families; if they should be citizens and protégés of a sensitive and powerful foreign Government the cost and consequence no prophetic mind could know. San Francisco should note and assimilate the Atlanta presentment. If mob violence does not pay, enforcement pride of Atlanta will be that it is a safe

lynching by moulders of public opinion Atlanta has entered upon a new era. as to any particular locality. The Court | May it ever prosper and be an example of sanity and security!

Brothers Under Their Skins.

Berryman's Hall, St. John, N. B. A Liberal mass meeting. Without simulating any ferocious ardor for Dominion politics—the home supply is large enough -kindly notice how much the talk of this meeting was like that which flows so freely in the United States. The conventional phrases, the inevitable formulas, the subjects and the treatment were substantially the same. The Hon. H. A. McKeown spoke of the necessity of organization and "made an eloquent plea for the purity of elections." The Hon. W. S. LOGGIE, M. P., was sure that the port of St. John "had a great future"; he "paid a warm tribute" to the work of the Minister of Railways and to "the noble Miramichi." The Government will dredge and improve the noble Miramichi before long. A visiting member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee would hold no other strain. Mr. Loggie explained that the year of the big deficit there were good reasons for it. Now there was going to be a substantial surplus. He made "a few observations on the tariff." In closing he reaffirmed his belief in the great future of St. John. It is painful to know that St. John doesn't support the Ministry which so affectionately supports St. John.

The Hon. E. H. MCALPINE's address was "out of the beaten path." It was "alternately eloquent, pungent, witty and caustic." Evidently the reporter is a Liberal. Mr. MCALPINE described Sir JOHN PUGSLEY as "one of the brainiest men in Canada" and said that "we want all the brainy men we can get." So "brainy" is over the border. There is no tariff on the luxuries of speech.

"In the next election," said Solicitor General Jones, "we should sweep the country." The Hon. H. R. EMMERSON the provincial Premier and leader, laid himself trustingly upon the bosom of the Peo-pul:

"While I have had success from time to time and have reason to feel grateful, I do not feel there was any occasion when I was more proud than on that when I was received by the people of Albert to be their standard bearer. I am more proud of the way I have been taken in the homes of the people of the constituencies and having received welcome from the hearts of the people than I even am to-night. The masses of the people have treate me better than I deserve. I wish to leave my life work, when that time comes, I wish to have the good wishes of the common people, of whom I come and of whom I am proud. I can go through nany counties and find more people call me "HENRY" than will call me the Hon, Mr. EMMER ion, and I am proud of it."

We regret to see that Ottawa is less fortunate than Washington. There is no temple of truth there:

"You are going to meet a campaign of alander against the Liberal party, you are going to meet charges made in private, you are going to read a machine letter, printed as an Ottawa news letter, in which there will be more lies than could be con cocted by Ananias and Sappaira if they lived 4.000 years."

In other speeches old friends are met yellow journals, corruption and graft. Turn from them. The Hon. C. J. OSMAN, M. P. P. for Albert, is speaking, but the voice might be that of our own JOHN WESLEY GAINES or of the Hon. ABRA-HAM LINCOLN BRICK of Indiana:

"I come from an unknown land. The county of Albert, one of the brightest jewels in the cluster of jewels making the province. We have the highest tides, the best class of men and the fairest women."

Which teaches us that the M. P., the M. P. P. and the M. C. are brothers under their skins.

A licensed druggist in New York State may engage in the occupation of dispensing. compounding or selling drugs, medicines or poisons only in places with a population of less than 1,000, but a licensed pharmacist is permitted to practise anywhere within the State, irrespective of population. Prior to 1905 such pharmacists, in order to obtain licenses from the State Board of Pharmacy were required only to show that they had had at least four years practical experience. The Legislature of 1904, however, enacted an amendment to the public health law and imposed an additional condition as a prerequisite to the granting of a license to an anothecary of this class. Under that amendment, which took effect on January 1, 1905, the applicant for a license must satisfy the State board that he had graduated from a "pharmacy school, college or department of a university maintaining a two years course in pharmacy"; and the institution from which graduation is thus required must exact from its students a preliminary education equivalent to one

year's work in a high school. About two years ago the College of Pharmacy of the State of New York became a department in Columbia University, with Mr. HENRY H. RUSBY as dean. In the December number of the Columbia University Quarterly Mr. RUSBY declares that the influence of the legislation referred to above has been revolutionary. The most notable effect has been the rapid increas in the compensation of pharmacy clerks Until recently their salaries averaged but little larger than the wages of day laborer in the city of New York; now licensed pharmacists are enjoying an increase of compen sation that cannot be far from 100 per cent.

Pius IX. and Eugenie.

From the Lancet.
Under Pio Nono the Protomedico, Dr. Alessaidro Ceccarelli, the immediate predecessor of D Lapponi, was the involuntary witness of a scene which became "public property" through other instrumentality than that of the eminently able and cautious physician. It was in the early au tumn of 1877, not many months before Pio Nono' death, that the Empress Eugénie had an audience of his Holiness—the first meeting between the two after the disastrous war of 1870-71. At that time the Pope's health had caused some anxiety, and Dr. Ceccarelli had not only to be in attendance, or at least within immediate call, on occasions when his venerable patient might be supposed to run risks but he had himself to have assistance also at hand

in case such might be required. It was in these circumstances that the widow Empress for the first time confronted the Popeaind him by her presence, far more eloquently than in actual words, that the war of 1870war," as her ex-Majesty called it in the flush of he anticipated triumph by which the Holy See was to be reinstated in its possessions and the temporal power restored—had been the undesigned cause Pontiff as sovereign. The situation proved to much for the self-command of the Empress and the aged Pope. She prostrated herself before him, shedding many tears, while he, in his anxiety to raise her, was in imminent danger of falling. At that instant Dr. Ceccarelli intervened from an adolning apartment and with the assistance of "ca merieri" close at hand was able to replace the ag tated Pontiff in the sitting posture and to hel

GOVERNMENT CLERKS. Growl From Washington at Their Per-

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

petual Lamentations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to congratulate you upon the stand taken by THE SUN in regard to the periodical, or I should say almost daily, diatribe against the United States Government on account of its poor, overworked, underpaid, starved hireling, the omnipresent Government clerk. His chief grievances seem to be that he has to work from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. and that the Government refuses to support his wife and a lot of children whom he cannot afford to

support. About Christmas time there was published in a Washington journal a most pitiful tale about the sad Christmas to which the \$1,200 married Government clerk must look forward owing to the niggardliness of the Governmen in the matter of his pay. He even treated the public to an intimate itemised account of his monthly expense bill to prove that he could make both ends meet only by omitting his clothes and theatres! He takes for granted that the mere fact that the Government em ploys him places it under the obligation of paying salaries to his wife and as many

Is it not about time that the Government took cognizance of this incessant abuse and put a stop to the daily howl of the married growler and promptly fired every married clerk who continued to abuse the Govern ment, replacing such by single men, to whom the liberal salaries would be all sufficient to keep them in clothes, food and the comforts of life, even including the pleasures thereof? If salaries are to be raised let the Govern ment raise the salaries of its women clerks to equal those of its men clerks. This is only fair and just. With the dissatisfied married grumbler out of the way and the women's salaries raised, peace, quiet and good will would exist in the departments and the long uffering public would escape the nauseatin wail of the married Government clerk. What he wants is nothing to do and big pay with an automobile thrown in; but he won't get it, for the people of the United States are not ready to have their incomes taxed for any

such fool purpose.

When he has lost his job and has ample leisure, let the dissatisfied Government clerk run over to New York and visit his brothe clerk working from 8 or 8:30 until 5, 6 or 7 P. M. and struggling to support a wife and children on a much smaller salary than the \$1,200 Government clerk's. Then let the Government clerk return home and propound to himself the query which clerk is the greater fool.

What would a private employer think if one of his clerks, after abusing him in the said: "See here; you are not paying me enough salary to support my wife and children as I should like them to be supported. I demand an increase of twenty per cent."

The private employer would bounce that clerk in just thirty seconds with the remark: "I am not employing a woman and children to do your work."

"I am not employing a woman and children to do your work."

I have carefully avoided the question (and it is a decidedly open question with the Government) as to whether the average Government clerk earns his salary. I have spent several winters in Washington, and among those who are supposed to know the average male clerk is thought to be overpaid. Shirking is not unknown among men in the Government employ.

mais clerk is thought to be overpaid. Shirking is not unknown among men in the Government employ.

Neither have I touched upon another failing peculiar to the Government clerk at certain seasons of the year when he President's salary would not suffice to keep him in funds. I refer to the Bennings races. We hear nothing of "wife and children" then. The Government has actually been obliged to reprimand its clerks for throwing away their money on the track and in many cases threaten them with dismissal unless they paid their provision and coal bills instead of placing their money on the races.

As for your correspondent's closing remark that Government clerks "can not run away" because they become incapacitated by Government duties to fill any other position—that "they would cease to have any market value outside"—I have but to reply: Ask the heads of any of the divisions and they will tell you that there is no premium on laziness outside of the departments.

The writer has never had a Government

outside of the departments.

The writer has never had a Government position, does not want one, and is not personally interested one way or the other, but he, like many others, is heartly tired of the eternal Government clerk, his wife and children and their meagre income from a "stingy" Government!

Washington, D. C., December 31.

Archbishop Ireland TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is

Monsignor Ireland aware that there is a very grave question of veracity-not of misnation and one of his ex-Ambassadors? If Monsignor Ireland is aware of this not to b characterized fact, has he reflected that his evident with which of these two persons is the

Will Monsignor Ireland permit an injustice to prevail when he is able to frustrate such

A red hat is a cerebral adornment that any priest may lawfully desire; but is it not more worthy of any priest to make truth prevail than to make plans to obtain a red hat, however becoming that red hat might be? Fiat justitia ruat --- ? KATHOLIKOS. NEW YORK, December 31.

New York's Floating Population. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have live in New York city almost nine years, and I am more than ever impressed by the migratory nature of ing moved away from the city-I believe they never o that-but they keep on the move in its midst. My acquaintance has not been largely among the multi-millionaires, who cannot move if they want to-their houses not being, as a rule, salable or rentable-but I have known some old New Yorkers of the real blood and not so much money. Of these, one family has remained in the same house during my stay here, but it was a new house on the West Side into which they had just mo their Fifth avenue house. Others who have dis sed of their primitive Fifth avenue houses hav not bought the newer houses and have become floaters, like the unnumbered thousands who never of these, chiefly of the artistic, professional and

broker class, married and unmarried, I know only the fewest number who have not moved since my arrival among them. Two only I recall, while the others seem to be on the jump every year, and some of them two or three times a year, especially if they have means sufficient to enable them to get out of town during the summer months. Many of those who do stick in one place for a year do so suited them by taking it for a year, and they do not care to pay rent in two places. One literary woman of my acquaintance has moved three times since the first of October—and she paid her rent.

may be inferred that Western progress and activit have something to do with it. Among all these migratory beings I have met one man who has lived in the same house for fifty odd years-fifty four, I think. I wonder how many other New Yorkers have been so faithful to their homestead How large an association of half century could be collected in New York city? NEW YORK, January 1.

Fresh Australian Eggs for London. From the London Daily Mail.

A fresh development in the egg trade is nov produce merchants, and may prove beneficial to the great body of consumers. For some years poultry farming has been taken up more and more by farmers and others in South Australia, and the quantity of eggs produced has increased so much that the local and Commonwealth markets can absorb the supply. It has therefore become neces sary to export. To this end, the South Australia: Government undertook to advance the freight or a small trial shipment, the producers themselves supplying the eggs, with the result that 700 cases of eggs were shipped by the steamship Britannia and arrived in London on Monday last.

They were graded, packed and chilled at the Government Produce Export Department, Port Adelaide, none but absolutely fresh laid eggs being accepted. As the result of the care taken to grade and pack, the eggs have arrived, it is declared, in first class condition. The eggs have not beer frozen; they were merely chilled in the tempera ture proved after careful experiments to be mos suitable. Although they have travelled 13,00 miles and have reached London about seven or eight weeks after laying, the consistency of the albumen and the condition of the yolks are satis factory; the eggs will boil, peach or fry.

After Marriage. Stella-Did he go through thick and thin for he

JOSIAH WHITE, CANAL BUILDER. Men of Equal Public Usefulness No Longer

Honored by the Country. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In reading the "Memoir of Josiah White," the eminent Pennsylvanian who designed the Lehigh Canal and other works connected with the early mining of anthracite coal between 1830 and 1840. I was reminded of another great Pennsylvanian who on Friday last ed into the Unknown, and his treatment with few exceptions) by the press of the country a few months ago.

In 1838 commissioners appointed by Cov.
Ritner to examine the upper section of the
Lehigh Canal, between Mauch Chunk and
White Haven, reported in part as follows: In ascending this division of the Lebigh the ommissioners passed through a succession of the argest and best constructed and most easily nanaged looks within their knowledge, and of such nagnitude as greatly to exceed every other public work in the United States. They were filled with admiration and delight as they examined these admiration and delight as they examined these stupendous works, erected on that river which three years ago was wild, shallow and useless, and has now been converted into a calm and beau-tiful stream, saited for all purposes of navigation, either for trade or pleasure, and will, as it is hoped and contemplated, be at no distant day navigated have the acceptance of the constituted as to load at White and contemplated, be at no distant day navigated by sea vessels so constructed as to load at White

Haven and discharge at ports along the Atlantic shore. The locks on the whole of the said navigation are of a capacity to pass boats of from 120 to 150 tons burden. The company having now fully compiled with the law and in a manner honorable to themselves, and (as Pennsylvanians we say with pride) most honorable to the State, we deem them entitled to license for charging and collecting the These works were relatively of no greater public benefit than those of the Pennsylvania Railroad completed in the last twenty years

and some now in course of construction.

The managers of great public works to-day are known as "Robber Barons," and they, together with the stockholders, like the Ishmaelites, have every man's hand against them, from the President of the United States

them, from the President of the down to the village constable.

"Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder?"

C. E. B. EAST MAUCE CHUNE, December 30.

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER. Property Officered, He Is Efficient and Reliable, Says a White Veteran.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In view of the present agitation concerning the un-reliability of the negro soldier and the conemplated annulment of the act making him a factor in the army. I would like to say that as a fair minded white man and a veteran of the same arm of the service I cannot help but acknowledge the marked the colored man. As a soldier he knows no fear, as has been more than once demon-strated in behalf of this republic. He is strated in behalf of this republic. He is clean, prompt and thoroughly reliable, but the great trouble is (with all due respect to others) that all white officers are not competent or qualified to command negro soldiers. I have had experience in observing how an officer can mould an enlisted man for good or evil by force of example, and I deeply regret to say that the example is not always wholesome for either white or black soldiers.

The average white man feels thoroughly convinced of his superiority over his colored brother, and in view of the fact that this colored man was kept back by the bonds of slavery for hundreds of years by his superior white brother does it seem reasonable to suppose that we can improve our colored brethren by frequently reminding them in words of our superiority while our acts often teach them that we are not all that we profess to be?

be? I am thoroughly convinced that if properly ficered the colored man will cause the iministration no occasion for regret. The lection of officers by whose example this aker brother may be impressed and trained the all important question. the all important question.
NEW YORK, January 1. A VETERAN.

A NEW RUSINESS PROPOSED. To Put Impeverished Brain Workers In

Christian Country Homes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here is To the Editor of the Sun-Sur. Here is a suggestion for a new line of business, a species of brokerage. The commission money might be small at first, but I believe it would bring solid fame, honor and satisfaction in living to the one and now as to the nature of the business. Here

is a case in point: A man of 37, with a charming ism and authorship in the city here for a number He does not drink or smoke, is strong and healthy doctors know, he knows, and even his wife must soon find out, that continuing at the nervous and his circumstances are such that he can do nothing ut keep on the frightful road.

The prime opportunity for such a brokerage business as I suggest would be that c ease with which this man could be saved by a change to the peace and quiet of other surround maximum amount of rest and the lightest manual labors. He and his wife are both charming com pany, Christians, clean minded and most po with children. There are many Christian h by offering this un ortunate couple a peaceful place of rest for a year. The man is handy and experienced in many things, such as gardening, farm

ing, horses, sailing, painting, carpentry, &c.

Do you catch the idea? The business is to decrease the fast growing list of suicides and insanity cases among those New York brain workers whi chance to be impoverished or without available friends of their own when the bolt strikes them. y bringing them in touch with the many Chr omes throughout our land, the many with quiet. peaceful country or suburban places, who could well afford and would cheerfully and gladly give such an invitation if they only knew in time This strikes the writer as a far more practical field of Christian work than many that could be

named—and it seems to be virgin soil.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In your issue of December 25 you reprinted a paragraph from the Bangor News to the effect that a certain James walker of Oxford caught an ermine in a mink trap, coupled with the interesting information that the imal is somewhat rare, that it "resembles the casel. " and is one of the most valuable of fur bearing animals. Although of small size

O James Walker of Oxford, where dwelleth that er in furs to whom thou didst barter an ermine's skin for \$15 on the great Western Hemisphere! Verily, I am but waiting for your answer to hie me hence unto his philanthropic portals, for, as I press my stylus into the wax, a half dozen beauthe loveliness of their snowy whiteness. But, alas, O James, a vulgar familiarity with the base less that I have not yet been so happy as to find a dealer who will plank down more than 75 sents for the biggest and whitest bodied and blackest tailed of the bunch, though every one of the littl animals is a veritable Putorius ermines, which (pardon me. O James of Oxford, for dropping you (pardon me, o' am do down from the heights of romantic soology to the down from the heights of romantic soology to the area of plain fact) is nothing more nor less than that bloodthirsty little cuss, the common weasel

That such a paragraph should be printed in a Maine paper proves that the nearer to nature cam-paign has not dissipated the frightful ignerance of the common facts of nature displayed even by otherwise well informed persons. The average high school graduate still believes that the porcue throws his quills and that the cat sucks the ANNAPOLIS ROTAL, N. S., December 30

Two Navies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Coming over the East River in a Wall street ferryboat on Saturday I saw the battleship Maine going out to sea at about five knots speed, while a bluejacket on the Did not the English Admiral, Prince Louis of

Battenberg, about two years back, bring his fleet of vessels into this barbor without a pilot and at full speed? I understood at the time that he did. Brooklyn, December 31. D. G.

A Long Lived Incurable.

From the London Globe. Miss Eliza Trigg has died in the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney Heath, after having been nursed for a period of thirty-two years. Mis n December, 1874, when her early death was ex

The War of It. iker-Does he pay as he goes! Bocker-No: he goes as he doesn't pay, FUSSY PUBLIC MORALISTS.

Suggestion That They Make Themselves Useful by Regulating Child Labor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The inonsistency of the acts of our public moralists ometimes savors of the ludicrous. St. he "pinched" the Art Students' League last summer. After adding fuel to the fire by proving himself absolutely lacking in com-mon courtesy, and finally after almost burn-ing his fingers on a hot subject, he is stepping out of the conflict as gracefully as he can.

We moreover hear that he dared to wish the seller of "findecent, obscene and filthy literature" a Merry Christmas. No sconer does St. Anthony beat a retreat than another "benefactor" jumps upon the stage with a decree that the children in "Peter Pan" can no longer fly to the "Never Never and grow up. To allow them to dangle at the end of fly wires is pronounced cruel torture. But look upon this contrast: Henry Lau rens Call told the department of economic at the scientists' conclave the other day that in 1900 there were 1,750,178 children between 10 and 15 years of age engaged in gainful to health and morals as well as to economic

to health and morals as well as to economic prosperity. They all live in the Ever Ever Land, and don't get a chance to grow up. Their characters and dispositions as well as their poor little bodies are already bent and distorted under their burden when they should still be believing in fairles—the result being that many of them take but a few steps from the cradle to the grave.

Is it to be wondered at, then, that people of means tire of contributing to these so-called 'oharitable institutions' which, blinded by the false light of their own imagined righteousness, succeed only in displaying to the public their lack of common sense? "Easy come, easy go," the money is contributed to keep them alive; the surplus must be spent some way. Why isn't to directed toward those factories and sweatshops where armies of little children toil through the long hours of the day in foul air that eats out their lungs? Why isn't some of the surplus energy of these institutions brought to bear on such conditions?

ditions?

By and by, may be, we shall tire of these things and the Comstockian chairs of office will be nicely dusted off and filled with men of sound judgment and practical industry. There are some fairles that we cannot believe in.

NEW YORK, January 1.

Mr. Bryce on Bench Packing.

From Law Notes for December.

The papers tell us that the President is "disappointed" with Mr. Justice Holmes for taking the minority side in the Northern Securities case, and that no more Justices will be appointed to the Supreme Court until the President has assured himself of the har-mony of their views with his own on the relations of the nation to the States. These statements are made with reference to his appointment to the Supreme Court of Atorney-General Moody, with whose views as a member of his own Cabinet the President is thoroughly familiar. * * In the essay on "Flexible and Rigid Constitutions" in Mr. Bryce's "Studies in History and Jurisprudence" there are some admirable observations by that accomplished scholar and statesman. He finds that the practice by which the judiciary is invested with the authoritative and final declaration of the meaning of a written constitution is an out-growth of principles inherent in the English common law, and countries whose institutions are derived from that system—the United States, Canada, Australia—offer a sharp con-trast with countries following the Roman law. He finds in the decisions of our Supreme Court since the Spanish-American war evi-dence of the working of a principle of development which tends to take from the "rigidity" of our Constitution. "If the Constitution is rigid, flexibility must be supplied from the minds of the Judges." But he admits there is some danger that the judiciary may be tampered with. "May not a majority of the egislature, if and when they have secured the concurrence, honest or dishonest, of the judiciary, practically disregard the Constitution? May not the Executive conspire with them to manipulate places on the highest court of appeal so as to procure from it such declarations of the meaning of the Constitution as the conspiring parties desire?, Certainly. Such things may happen. It is only public opinion and established tradition only public opinion and established tradition that will avail to prevent them. But it is upon public opinion, moulded by tradition, that all free government must in the last

Things Japanese.

resort rely."

he purpose of organizing the South Manchurian Railway Company \$25,000 was set apart, but with the usual Japanese economy the work was done for onsiderably less. Even \$25,000 would have been

organizing a \$100,000,000 steam railway. To prevent conflict between the various religious sects in Corea, a controlling presidency general has been cetablished, to act with which representtives of each sect are app In Tokio and Yokohama a company with \$250,000

apital is being formed to back inventors and men need in value during the last thirty days, is because of Japan's new programme of "No ional taxes or foreign loans."

anese financiers and captains of industry are This is bed

visely making efforts toward saving expenses by amalgamating several of the many indust terprises started since the close of the war.

The Nippon, a prominent Japanese newspaper, ditorially says: "It is folly for our rising states." men to try to make money as well as legislate, Money making is one thing; creating influence is another. The fortunes of the Rothschilds and Carnegies are net comparable with the fame of such men as Pitt and Roosevelt."

Owing to the decreasing product of sliver, the Jiji, a Tokio newspaper, arguest value of sliver, the Japanese subsidiary sliver that the recoinage of Japanese subsidiary silver coins is necessary. "It may become profitable to

The Nichi-Nichi, another Tokie newspaper, pro-tests against the coeducation of children in Japanese schools.

Over a period of five years the mu

Tokio will spend \$2,500,000 to increase and repair the primary schools of that great city. On May 31 last the children of school age numbered 165,000. Those attending school numbered 87,870 in the primary schools and 33,487 in the secondary schools. To house this great number of children, in addition ablished by the municipality, in which the pupils

number 15,087.

If coeducation is abelished many more schools will be seeded. Eyen now 31,018 children cannot go to school for want of buildings. To care for them forty-one schools must be rebuilt and fortyeight new schools erected. This and the finishing of schools now under construction will cost \$2,100,-000. To pay it in five years each of the fifteen wards will have to pay \$28,000 extra each year.

Japan is increasing the salaries of its primary school teachers, with pension arrangements on from one-third to one-half salaries. Headmasters are to have free houses and the same travelling axpenses as civil officers get.

Wealthy Japanese capitalists start a new cement company (the demand is excessive) with a capital

of 1,000,000 yen (\$300,000). The Tokio Whale Fishing Company has raised its capital from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000. Last year

the company made a net profit of \$155,000 out of a catch of sixty-eight whales.

Building of the Seoul-Wiji Railway is delayed. as the contractors came to a finaticial step with a loss of 800,000 yen (\$300,000). Railway contracts are not

all profit, even in Japan. Row Hotel Clerks Live.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Talking to & New York hotel man the other day, I was what surprised at the wide difference between landlords in the matter of their commission allowthe less pretentious, clerks are allowed board, without stipulating what they shall cat, so long as without stipulating what they shall eat, so long as they get enough. In other words, they have free run of the dining room.

In one first class hotel the clerks have a special menu, and if they call for anything not on their bill of fare they pay for it. No amount is stated in dollars and cents—they eat all they please of what is offered. One of the very largest hotels allows its force \$3.78 a day for food for each person. That counds very library land its library, but there is sounds very liberal, and it is liberal, but there is mother in which the allowance is \$7 a day

The restaurant prices to guests in this hotel are about the same as these in the one which allows the clerks \$3.73 a day. Just the same, \$7 a day fo ood is a pretsy fair sum, isn't it? Of course, if the clerk's check doesn't reach \$7 for the day he is not allowed the balance in cash. Neither can he board outside at 30 a week, and collect the other 343 from

In s